

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 25. Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1815.

[Vol. 29.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

SUGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,
70 barrels of Orleans Sugar, of prime quality.
B. BLOUNT.
Lexington, Nov. 21. 47-tf

SHAD,
HERRINGS & } By the Barrel.
WHISKEY, }
For sale by D. BRADFORD,
On Cheapside.
Lexington, January 16. 3

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF
Williamson & McKinney,
ARE requested to come forward and settle their
accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and
wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2-tf

TO SPINNERS.

Families in want of employment can have
Wool, ready combed, to spin, at my Steam fac-
tory near Lexington. LEWIS SANDERS.
November 11, 1814. 46

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Water Street,
opposite the new market house. It has a front of 22
feet on Water Street, running back half the distance
from Water to High street.—Enquire of the printer.
11-tf March 13, 1815.

Coffee & Cotton.

6000 lbs. prime Green Coffee,
6000 Carolina long staple Cotton,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, BY
J. P. SCHATZELL.
14th April, 1815. 16-tf

COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at re-
duced prices, for sale at the Factory of
JOHN JONES.
Water-street, Lexington. 34

John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has pur-
chased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WAIN-
WRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next
door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Cheapside,
where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of
GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in
the cellar of the same room.
47-tf Lexington, November 20.

Richard H. Chinn,

WILL PRACTICE LAW in the Fayette Cir-
cuit and County Court, and also the adjoining Courts.
He will particularly attend to the collection of such
debts as he may obtain judgments for when re-
quested.—His office is kept on Short-street, Lex-
ington. April 3. 414-

Elijah Henry & Co.

Carry on the Blacksmith's business in all its branches
in the brick shop on Limestone street, a few
steps above the jail, on the opposite side of the street.
They will always keep on hand, warranted Axes,
Hoes, Ploughs, Hinges, and all other articles in their
line; they will execute all orders with dispatch, &
in the best manner. They will be always pre-
pared to shoe horses in superb style; their charge for
shoeing all round is 10s. 6d. and so in proportion for
fewer shoes.
Lexington, May 1.—13

Hatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented pa-
tent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for
a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the jail.
I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this
machine, for it will show for itself. It is said by
competent judges that it will do the work of six
men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.
J. LAMSON.
May 13. 20

A Stocking Hosiery Wanted.

A GOOD WORKMAN, of steady habits, will
get constant employment and liberal wages, by
applying at the Gazette Office, or to the subscriber op-
posite Mrs. Russell's new building.
RICH. E. DOWLING.
April 16, 1815. 16-

ALLEN & GRANT,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,
Inform their friends in the Western Country, that
they have removed to the Warehouse lately occu-
pied by G. & C. Ashtutz. From the superior con-
veniences of their Warehouse, and its proximity to
the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to
their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburgh, May 6.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF CUT AND WROUGHT

NAILS,

Made at the Penitentiary, to be had (wholesale
or retail) of
DANL. BRADFORD.
Lexington, May 8, 1815. 4

Notice.

As the subscriber intends to go or send to Phila-
delphia about the first day of July next, those in-
debted to him, either by bond, note or book-account,
will please make use of the present notice by call-
ing at his store and discharging their respective dues
previous to that day. Those failing to do it, will
find their debts lodged with suitable officers for col-
lection. WM. LEAVY.
May 10. 20

Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.
The subscriber has also,
Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.
Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.
Also a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.
A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.
Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHER-
RY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel.
Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large,
likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive.
Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is
well qualified for a long journey.
N. BURROWS.
Mulberry-street, April 9. 40-tf

DAVID TODD has recommenced the prac-
tice of Law, and will punctually attend
the Fayette Circuit and County Courts. His
office is three doors below Frazer's corner to-
wards Water Street.

Those indebted to him on Store accounts,
are requested to call and settle them, in a few
days. All those unsettled will be handed to Mr.
Thos. Worland.
12-tf March 18, 1815.

LEXINGTON PORTER & ALE

BREWERY.

The subscriber will have on delivery in a few
days, ALE and PORTER in bottles. Having made
arrangements with the Glass-works at Maysville
for an extensive supply of bottles, he is enabled to
execute orders which may be sent from the country.
JOHN COLEMAN.
Lexington, May 10. 20

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL
CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross
street, and flatter themselves from their
experience in the first shops in New-York,
Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish
their work in a style not inferior to any here-
before finished in the western country. Orders
respectfully solicited.
Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-tf

BOARDING SCHOOL

For Young Ladies

Mrs. LOCKWOOD tenders her grateful ac-
knowledgments to those who have so liberally pa-
tronized her during a residence of Eight years in
Lexington, and announces to them and the public,
her intention of recommencing her School on Mon-
day, the 27th inst.
Terms as usual. March 11, 1815.

HERAN & MAXWELL

HATTERS,

CARRY on business nearly opposite the of-
fice of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-
street.—They flatter themselves they will be
able to fill all orders in their line to the satis-
faction of purchasers, and on good terms.
26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

CONFECTIONER.

JOHN D. DUNCAN,

HAVING lately fixed up his store on Mill
or Poplar Row street, keeps up a general
assortment in his line.

Country merchants will be supplied with
CANDIES, SUGAR PLUMBS,
SUGAR TOYS, CORDIALS, &c.
OF THE BEST QUALITIES,
And on as liberal terms as circumstances will
admit.

N. B.—Commands for parties will be attend-
ed to on the shortest notice.
8 February 20.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this
day dissolved by mutual consent. Those hav-
ing any claim against the firm, will be re-
quested to call for payment—those indebted are also
requested to call and discharge their accounts or
they will be put into an officer's hands for col-
lection.

JOHN LOWRY.

HIRAM SHAW.

Sept. 19.
N. B.—The business will be continued at
the old stand by J. LOWRY.

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dis-
solved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes
the liberty of informing his friends that he has
commenced a separate establishment next door
to the old stand, on Main-Cross street, Lexing-
ton, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be
used to accommodate those who may favor him
with their orders—and the usual attention to
customers. Hats of the first quality only, al-
ways on hand, for those who may please to
call.
41 Hiram Shaw.

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and
the public in general, that they intend car-
rying on the

FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork,
one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding
factory. They will attend at the following
places on the 1st day of every court, for the
reception of cloth, which shall be returned on
the succeeding court days completely finished,
viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at
Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj.
Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Ma-
dison county, and at Paul's place on the Tates'
Creek road, three miles from the river, shall
be attended to with due respect and prompt-
ness when passing to and from Richmond. The
subscribers flatter themselves, from the superi-
ority of their establishment, to be able to fi-
nish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and
hope to merit a reasonable share of public pa-
tronage.
HENRY BALLARD,
THOMAS ROYLE.
October 17. 42

Plastering & Stoco-ork.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG,

[From Charleston, South-Carolina]

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington
and the adjacent country, that he has commenced
the above business in all its various branches—
Such as Stoco-work, plain Plastering; Cornices,
plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or or-
namented; colouring walls in various water colours;
cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest
manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all
or any of which, he will execute in the most expen-
ditious and superior style, and on the most reason-
able terms. Those who wish to employ him, will
please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the
corner of Mulberry and Short-street.
ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.
March 11, 1815. 11-tf

For Sale

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING EIGHTY-SIX & A HALF ACRES,
Half a mile from Cynthiana, lying on the river, with
a small improvement—about one half bottom, the
balance well timbered—for particulars inquire of
JOHN EADS.
Lexington, May 1.—18

Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken
by MCALLA, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them.
They earnestly request all those who are in arrears-
ages, to avail themselves of this offer before the first
day of April next, or they will be compelled to
adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disa-
greeable both to debtor and creditor.
Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25-tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their
friends and the public in general for the
liberal support received since they commenced
at their established stand, on Main street,
Lexington—where they continue to manufac-
ture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's
BOOTS & SHOES,
made of the best Philadelphia leather in the
newest-fashion—ALSO,
LADIES SHOES,
of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which
they offer at wholesale or retail.
Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-tf

LEXINGTON

White Lead Manufactory.

THE President and Directors of the Lexington
White Lead Manufacturing Company, have
the pleasure of informing the public, that the works
of the Company are in complete and successful op-
eration in the manufacturing of Dry White Lead,
which they warrant unmixt with Whiting, or any
other substance whatever, and pledge themselves
that the quality in every respect is, and shall con-
tinue to be, superior to any imported from Europe.
They also will in a few weeks be prepared to ma-
nufacture White Lead ground in Oil, Red Lead,
Litharge, Patent Yellow, and Sugar of Lead.—
From the abilities of Mr. Turner, their manager, in
every branch of the business, the Company feel con-
fident of being able to supercede the necessity of
the importation from abroad of those articles.—Orders
from the Western, Southern, and Eastern
Merchants, are respectfully invited.

B. METCALFE,
Agent for the Company.

Lexington, April 26, 1815. 18-8

Take Notice.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the stable of
James Eades, in Lexington, on Monday night, the
first of May, 1815, a handsome Gray Horse, be-
tween 6 and 7 years old, shod all round, branded on
the near shoulder and buttock, E.S.—he was bought
out of a drove that came from Cumberland—per-
haps, if not stolen, has made towards that place;—
Any person taking up said horse, and bringing him to
me, shall be well Rewarded for their trouble.
THOMAS C. EADES.
Lexington, 19th May, 1815. 21-tf

50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers living in Lex-
ington, on Saturday the 13th instant, A Negro Man
named JACOB, aged about 28 years, 5 feet 10 or 11
inches high, tolerable slender made, thin visage,
nose rather longer than usual for negroes, bushy
hair, between a black and yellow complexion, free
spoken, will probably make for Virginia as he was
raised between Richmond and Norfolk—he took
with him Tow Linen Pantaloons, a shirt, and a
waistcoat—Landsay Round about—other clothes recol-
lected. The above reward will be given if taken
out of the state, and returned to us, or Twenty-five
Dollars if within the state, or secured in any jail so
that we get him again.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton.
Lexington, 16th May, 1815. 21 4t.

James Garrison,

[From Philadelphia]

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Main street, opposite to the Branch Bank, Lex-
ington.

Respectfully informs the public, that he has
served a regular term at the above business,
and flatters himself that by a strict attention
and constant supply of the best Medicines, to
merit a portion of public patronage.

Among his leading articles are,
Gum Opium Camomile Flowers
Camphor Emery
Arabac Cinnamon
Assafoetida Juniper Berries
Spanish Flies Tartar Emetic
Jalap Ipecua
Calamel Pp. Aloes
Rheubarb Root Gentian Root
Powder Orange Peel
Magnesia Glue
Liquorice Ball Red Precipitate
Refined White ditto
Root Glaub. Salts
Manna Rochell do
Sulphur Castor Oil
Roll Brimstone Sweet Oil, &c.
Cream Tartar Sugar Lead
Powder Bark

Patent Medicines, warranted genuine.
British Oil Essence Peppermint
Steer's Opodeldoc Turlington's Balsam
Batesman's Drops Eye Water
Harlem Oil Lee's Bileious Pills
Worm Oil Anderson's Pills
Worm Tea Hooper's Pills, &c.
Stoughton's Bitters

Dye Stuffs.
Fustic Aranetta
Logwood Turmeric
Madder Copperas
Oil Vitriol Alum
Blue Vitriol Aqua Fortis, &c.
Red Wood

Colours.
Lamp Black Pat Green
Ivory Black do Yellow
Prussian Blue, No 1. Verdigrise
do do No 2. Rose Pink
King's Yellow Gum Copal, &c.
Vermillion

In addition to the above, he has just received,
300 lb. Oil Vitriol,
100 lb. Aqua Fortis, with a general
Assortment of Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Country Physicians and Merchants can be
supplied with the above Medicines, on the
most reasonable terms.

Also for sale, 19 barrels TANNER'S
OIL, of a superior quality.—May 22. 22

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill-street, opposite
Mr. John Bradford.

10 1-4 Acres of WOODLAND, two miles from
town, on the Henry's Mill road—and a CARRI-
AGE that has been about a year in use.

JOHN HART.
Lexington, February 11, 1815. 7-tf

(BY AUTHORITY.)



Laws of the United States.

AN ACT

For the protection of the commerce of the U.

States against the Algerine cruizers.
WHEREAS, the Dey of Algiers on the Coast
of Barbary has commenced a predatory war-
fare against the U. States.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful
fully to equip, officer, man and employ such
of the armed vessels of the United States as
may be judged requisite by the President of
the United States for protecting effectually
the commerce and seamen thereof on the At-
lantic ocean, the Mediterranean and adjoining
seas.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it
shall be lawful for the President of the United
States to instruct the commanders of the re-
spective public vessels aforesaid, to subdue,
seize, and make prize of all vessels, goods and
effects of or belonging to the Dey of Algiers,
or to his subjects, and to bring or send the
same into port, to be proceeded against and
distributed according to law; and, also, to
cause to be done all such other acts of precau-
tion or hostility, as the state of war will justify,
and may, in his opinion, require.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That on
the application of the owners of private armed
vessels of the United States, the President of
the United States may grant them special com-
missions in the form which he shall direct un-
der the seal of the United States; and such
private armed vessels, when so commissioned,
shall have the like authority for subduing,
seizing, taking and bringing into port, any
Algerine vessel, goods or effects, as the
before mentioned public armed vessels may
by law have;—and shall therein be subject to
the instructions which may be given by the
President of the United States for the regula-
tion of their conduct; and their commissions
shall be revokable at his pleasure. Provided,
That before any commission shall be granted
as aforesaid, the owner or owners of the vessels
for which the same may be requested, and the
commander thereof for the time being, shall
give bond to the United States with at least
two responsible sureties, not interested in such
vessels, in the penal sum of seven thousand
dollars, or if such vessel be provided with
more than one hundred and fifty men, in the
penal sum of fourteen thousand dollars, with
condition for observing the treaties and laws
of the United States, and the instructions
which may be given as aforesaid, and also for
shall be done contrary to the tenor thereof,
by such commissioned vessel, and for deliver-
ing up the commission when revoked by the
President of the U. States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any
Algerine vessel, goods or effects, which may
be so captured and brought into port, by any
private armed vessels of the United States,
duly commissioned as aforesaid, may be sold
judged good by the President, and the proceeds
to the owners, and officers, and men of the cap-
turing vessel, and shall be distributed accord-
ing to the agreement which shall have been
made between them, in failure of such agree-
ment, according to the discretion of any
court having cognizance of the capture.
March 3, 1815.—APPROVED
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the
Navy of the United States, for the year one
thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That for defraying the ex-
pense of the Navy, for the year one thousand
eight hundred and fifteen, the following sums
be, and are hereby respectively appropriated,
that is to say:

For pay and subsistence of the officers, and
pay of the seamen, one million, five hundred
thirty-eight thousand, three hundred and sixty-
four dollars and fifty cents.

For provisions, six hundred and seventy-
three thousand, nine hundred and seventy-two
dollars and fifty cents.

For medicine, hospital stores, and all ex-
pences on account of the sick, forty thousand
dollars.

For repairs of vessels, five hundred thousand
dollars.

For contingent expences, including freight,
transportation, and recruiting expences, five
hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ammunition, and military
stores, three hundred thousand dollars.

For armory yards, docks, and wharves, one hun-
dred and sixty thousand dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps,
one hundred and ninety thousand and twenty
dollars.

For clothing for the same, sixty thousand
three hundred and fifty seven dollars.

For military stores for the same, one thou-
sand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expences for the same, eight-
teen thousand seven hundred and eight dollars.

For the purchase of the vessels captured by
Commodore Macdonough on lake Champlain,
such sum as shall be agreed upon, with the
approbation of the President, not exceeding
four hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
several appropriations herein before made,
shall be paid out of any monies in the treasu-
ry not otherwise appropriated.

February 22, 1815.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To repeal so much of the several acts imposing
duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels,
and on goods, wares, and merchandise, im-
ported into the United States, as imposes a
discriminating duty on tonnage, between
foreign vessels and vessels of the United

States, and between goods imported into the
United States in foreign vessels and vessels
of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That so much of the
several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of
ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and
merchandise imported into the United States
as imposes a discriminating duty between for-
eign vessels and vessels of the United States,
and between goods imported into the United
States in foreign vessels and vessels of the
United States, be and the same are hereby re-
pealed; so far as the same respects the pro-
duce or manufacture of the nation to which
such foreign ships or vessels may belong.
Such repeal to take effect in favor of any for-
eign nation whenever the President of the U.
States shall be satisfied that the discriminating
or countervailing duties of such foreign nation,
so far as they operate to the disadvantage of
the United States, have been abolished.
March 3, 1815.
Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADAMCETTES

ENGLAND.

..... "When the debt
"Grows burdensome, and cannot be dis-
charged,
"A sponge will wipe out all—and cost you
nothing!!!"

When we read in the public prints of a
GREAT nation, that members of parliament be-
came so affected, by the pathos of their ora-
tory, as to dissolve into tears, when it treated
of nothing of more consequence than the lives of
a few of his gracious majesty's subjects—a
disorderly crew, who were shot out of the win-
dows of houses as they were crying out for
bread; when we read, that a member of this
imperial parliament is so shocked with grief
(upon so slight an occasion) as "scarcely to ar-
ticulate," when we read, also, that an opposi-
tion member, of the same house, should tell
"my lord chancellor," the premier of the na-
tion, that he had been detected in "undermin-
ing the constitution" for which he merited to
"lose his head," in what a state are we to
consider that great political fountain of wis-
dom—"the bulwark of our religion," and "the
world's last hope?"

Alas! Timothy—Timothy!! (clinging to her
as thou wilt) thy last hope is fleeting, with ra-
pid wing, to those regions of "darkness and
gloom, where no solitary ray of light will shoot
through the murky vault, to irradiate her fal-
len splendor—but horrid assassination, treache-
ry and rapine, as her attendant ministers, will
shriek her departing knell to the farthest con-
fines of the globe.—Where, then, will be thy
monument, old man? Thy inscription, too,
alas!—but "food for kites!"

Casting aside, however, this hyperbole, is it
not time for these ministers of the great nation
to have some awful reflections? Do not the
temper of the times indicate a fever in the
blood of England, which seems to call the lan-
cet to its aid? The war, which again threatens
to be renewed with France, may not (however
it may promise) be of sufficient power (al-
though it may again unshed the desolating
sword, and again drench the continent with
blood) to quench that burning spirit of discon-
tent, which marks the last pages of the inter-
nal history of this nation. Fifty thousand per-
sons, of both sexes, parading, for three days,
the streets of London, with weapons, missiles,
ed—no example suffered to pass unpunish-
ed—a threatening and tremendous epoch in her
annals.

When the mad enthusiast, Lord George Gor-
don, excited half this number in a riot, what
was the panic which diffused itself throughout
all ranks? Look at the cause of the one and
the other: the one for a mere opinion and sen-
timent, indefinitely understood, the other, for
that cause, so interesting to all humanity, an
appeal for bread! Will this new expedition
against France—this new combination with
continental allies, appease the appetites of her
starving subjects at home? The hatred and ob-
noxious corn bill may be repealed—but will it
now reduce, in the fractional part of the small-
est coin, the price of wheat, or rye, or other
grain, which his gracious majesty's unhappy
subjects must eat or die? Will it not even
tend to enhance the price, by the waste of war,
and by those exertions necessary to be made
of even taxing, yet, those sinews, for the war,
which might have been employed upon the
plough.

One thing is, however, evident—Bread can
never be cheaper in England, under the present
government, than at this day; or, if so, her
agriculturists must perish—her landed inter-
ests must be laid prostrate. War cannot be
maintained without money; and more taxes,
more hard gripings, must be laid upon the
groaning subjects.

life? Why not then, "when the debt grows burdensome and cannot be discharged," grasp that old "sponge" which "wipes it out" forever?—This, and nothing less, will save her from the bloodiest revolution that ever stained the page of history, but this never will be done, until the day of retribution itself shall arrive, and the groaning subjects of the best of kings rise in the majesty of their own strength, and "visit the sins of fathers on the heads of children, to the sixth and seventh generation."

FOREIGN.

BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS, April 17.
TRANSACTIONS OF CONGRESS.
The Marquis Wellesley thought that an exposition of the whole arrangements at Vienna ought to be laid before the house, without leaving it to particular members to extract information by motions for papers relative to particular branches.—This was now absolutely necessary, when we are perhaps on the eve of a new war, and of being obliged to submit to all sacrifices and burdens with which the war must be attended. His Lordship then alluded to the situation which this government had assumed in these arrangements, particularly with respect to Saxony. We had in that case, he said, taken the judgment-seat, and pronounced sentence on the head of a venerable legitimate Sovereign of an ancient family, of whom, whatever might have been his errors, it might be said, that few had adopted a more wise and beneficent system of Government than he had done with regard to his own subjects.

AMERICAN TREATY.

The Earl of Liverpool moved an address to the Prince Regent, approving of the Treaty of Peace concluded with America, which, after some observations from Lord Stanhope, was put and carried.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Mr. Horner gave notice, that on Wednesday next, he would submit a motion to the House on the subject of our discomfiture at New-Orleans.

Paris, April 10.—Yesterday, after Mass, his Majesty mounted his Horse, and reviewed 20 regiments of cavalry and infantry. These troops arrived from Orleans and the left bank of Loire. After his Majesty had passed through all the ranks, amid the acclamations of the regiments, and the people who covered the Place Carrousel, the officers and soldiers formed a circle about him. The Emperor expressed himself in the following terms:

"Soldiers! I come to announce that the tri-colored standard is displayed at Toulouse, Montpellier, and the Southern Districts. The Commanders and the garrisons of Perpignan and Bayonne, have formally announced that they will pay no obedience to the orders of the Duke d'Angoulême, for the surrender of those places to the Spaniards, who, however, have besides expressed their disinclination to meddle with our affairs. The white flag no longer flies but in the Marseilles; but this week will not pass over before the people of this great city, oppressed by the Royalist oppression, will reassert their own rights. Such great and prompt results were due to the patriotism which animated the whole nation with the remembrance which you had preserved for me. If, during a single year of unfortunate circumstances, we were obliged to lay aside the tri-colored cockade, yet it was always dearest to our heart. It has been our rallying point, and only with our lives shall we resign it.—(Here the Emperor was interrupted by universal shouts of 'We swear it!')

"Soldiers! resumed the Emperor, "we do not desire to interfere with the affairs of nations; but we do to those who meddle with ours, or to treat us as the Genoese or the Genevese, and to impose upon us laws without the consent of the nation. They will find upon our frontiers the herds of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena; they will find there an united people; and if they bring 600,000 men, we will oppose to them 2,000,000—the Emperor was again interrupted by universal shouts of 'We swear it!'

"I approve," added he, "what you have done to rally the tri-colored flag; and in the Champ de Mai, and in the presence of the Assembly of the Nation, I will deliver to you those eagles, which were so often rendered illustrious by your valour, and before which the enemies of France have so often fled."

"Soldiers, the French people and myself rely upon you; do you also rely upon me and the people."

The most enthusiastic applause followed this discourse, and the review terminated. An article in the Paris papers of the 12th inst. asserts that the King of Naples arrived at Bologna on the 30th March.—He fought the Austrian advanced guard, which attempted to oppose his progress, and made 5,000 prisoners. Thirty thousand Italian insurgents have taken up arms, and are advancing to Milan; the gates of which city were closed on the 2d inst.

On the 10th Avignon and Toulon hoisted the tri-colored flag. The Courier Extraordinary of the 14th inst. states, that the Pope has requested permission to return to France. The Neapolitan army is encamped on the Appennines; it is 60,000 strong, with 150 pieces of cannon.

The following is the letter written by the Emperor Napoleon to the Allied Sovereigns: Original letter of his Majesty the Emperor of the French to the Sovereigns.

"SIR, MY BROTHER.—You must have learned in the course of last month, my return to the shores of France, my entrance into France, and the departure of the family of the Bourbons. The true nature of these events must be now known to your Majesty. They are the work of an irresistible power, the work of the unanimous will of a great nation, which knows its duties and its rights. The Dynasty, which force had resplended to the French people, was no longer made for it. The Bourbons would not associate themselves with either its sentiments or its manners. France has sought to separate itself from them. It has called for a deliverer. The expectation which had decided me on the sacrifices, had been disappointed. I am come; and from the point where I have touched the shore, the love of my people has carried me to the very bosom of my capital. The first wish of my heart is to reward so much affection, by the maintenance of an honorable tranquility."

"The re-establishment of the Imperial Throne was necessary for the happiness of the French. My sweetest thought is to render it at the same time useful to the security of the repose of Europe. Sufficient of glory has, in their turn, rendered illustrious the standards of the several nations. The vicissitudes of fortune have sufficiently made great reverses to succeed to great successes. A much finer arena is this day opened to Sovereigns, and I am the first to descend into it. After having presented to the world the spectacle of great battles, it will be much sweeter to know in future no other rivalry than that of the advantages of peace, no other contest than the holy

contest of the happiness of the people. France is pleased to proclaim, with frankness, this noble end of all its wishes. Jealous of its independence, the inviolable principle of its policy shall be the most absolute respect for the independence of other nations. If such are, as I entertain the happy confidence, the personal sentiments of your Majesty, the general tranquility is secured for a long time; and justice, at the confines of the several States, will singly be sufficient to guard their frontiers."

"I seize with haste, &c. &c.
"Paris, April 4."

Capitulation of the Duke d'Angoulême.
A Telegraphic dispatch from Montelimart, on the 9th inst. from Lieut. Gen. Grouchy states the following circumstances. The rash enterprise of Duke d'Angoulême is terminated. The tri-colored flag floats in the South.—The Duke d'Angoulême, pushed by his troops, the vanguard of which occupies Douzere; having on his rear Gen. Gilly, who had debouched by Point-Saint-Espirit, and upon his left flank the National Guards of Dauphiny, has capitulated.

Abandoned by all the troops of the line there remained with him only 1,500 men and six pieces of cannon. He has been conducted under a good escort to Certe, where he will be embarked.

A subsequent account states, that the divisions of national guards, who were in the rear of the little troop of the Duke d'Angoulême would not recognize the capitulation because it had not received the approbation of Gen. Grouchy. They have stopped the Duke d'Angoulême. Gen. Grouchy has transmitted an account of this to the Emperor, and has taken his Majesty's orders.

His Majesty has written to the Gen. the following letter:

"M. Count Grouchy—the Ordinance of the King on the 6th March, and the Declaration signed at Vienna on the 13th by his Ministers, would have authorised me in treating the Duke d'Angoulême, as the Ordinance, and this Declaration, would have treated both myself and my family. But true in the dispositions which had induced me to order that the Members of the Bourbon family should have free egress from France, my intention is, that you will give orders that the Duke d'Angoulême be conducted to Certe, where he shall be embarked, and that you will treat his safety and protect him from any ill treatment."

"You will only take care to secure the funds which have been carried away from the public chests, and to demand that the Duke d'Angoulême shall be obliged to restore the crown jewels, which are the property of the nation. You will at the same time make known to him, the terms of the laws of the National Assembly, which have been renewed, and that they apply to the Members of the Bourbon Family who shall enter the French territory."

"You will thank, in my name, the national guards, for the patriotism and zeal which they have displayed, and for the attachment they have shewn to me under these important circumstances."

"At the Palace of the Thuilleries, April 11, (Signed) "NAPOLEON."
Paris, April 15.—Marshals Augereau, Jourdan, Brune, Oudinot, and St. Cyr took the oaths on Sunday the Emperor.

PARIS, April 10.
The army of observation upon Lille consists of 60,000 men. It is divided into two corps commanded by count d'Erlon and Gen. Reille. In the magazines of the French government there are at present 150,000 new military muskets and 150,000 other descriptions. The statement of the levy of the national guards destined to protect the frontiers present a total of 3,130 battalions amounting to 2,225,040 men.

The following circumstantial details are given by an officer who left Vienna the 7th inst. Russia has organised and marching towards the Rhine 17 divisions of troops making at present under arms, (including about 6000 Cossacks) an effective force of nearly 110,000 men. Prussia has an army of 90,000 men marching towards the Rhine, and for that part of the Low Countries in its possession.

The greatest resentment appears to exist among the Prussians, against the French.—They display a furious zeal to injure France as much as possible. As soon as the war shall have commenced, which they pretend to say will certainly take place. England, Holland, Hanover, and Hesse, will, together, have a force of about 60,000 men, in readiness to act the 15th May, under the command of the Duke of Wellington.

It is calculated that the Bavarian army that will move towards the Rhine, will consist of about 25,000 men. This army appears to be extremely well organized. Considerable resentment against the French is displayed among them. It may be remarked, however, that the French have many partisans among those officers and soldiers, who have served under the Emperor Napoleon. We may calculate, therefore, upon many desertions.

Austria furnishes Italy with 180,000 men; they ought not, however, to be estimated at more than 120,000.

The army which Austria has upon the Rhine is estimated at 110,000 men. We know positively that they will not actually exceed 70,000. The Austrian army is not the most animated in the contest (but among the Military nobility great resentment certainly exists) from the disappointment they experience in not being able to enjoy that repose which they had calculated upon—and fear the circumstance of their being badly paid, in depreciated paper, upon which they suffer a loss of 40 per cent.

Wienburg furnishes a body of 10,000 men of all descriptions for the advance of the allied army. The remainder of her complement is intended for the reserve.

Baden has 10,000 men, with a division of 5000 in reserve. Hesse Darmstadt has its contingent ready—it consists of 4000 men.

A conference was held at Vienna the 4th and 5th April, between the leaders of the Allies, to form a general plan of the war. It was determined to undertake no offensive operation until every thing is prepared and all are ready—not to give battle to the French when they are sure of being double the number opposed to them, in men of all descriptions, particularly in infantry. The Duke of Wellington has formed a plan of the campaign, for all the allies and for all the operations in general—even for Italy. He determined, however, before he left Vienna not to develop his plan until the allied armies are in position to commence hostilities. The Prince of Schwartz-

burgh will have an extensive command on the Rhine. The allies are suspicious of the Swiss. They are called at Vienna the partisans of Bonaparte. The allies are afraid of the French army, but they dread, above all, that the nation will take part in the war; so much do they fear the people. The movements of the frontier departments will have great influence with them. They declare that in the campaign of France, the inhabitants alone, who were but on the point of raising, killed more of the field officers and aids des camps than they had lost in the four preceding campaigns.

Port St. Esprit, April 15.—The Duke of Angoulême has just left this for Certe, where he will embark on board of a Swedish vessel employed for that purpose. General Radet accompanies him. The greatest precautions were necessary to preserve the life of this Prince. The people were indignant at the exactions and the impositions of all kinds practised in his name, during his ephemeral government in Languedoc.

The Duke has engaged never to enter France, or to approach within 60 leagues of its frontiers, nor to undertake any enterprise against France, and to obtain from the Count de Lille the restoration of the diamonds or the Crown.

Letters addressed by the minister of foreign affairs of France to the ministers of foreign affairs of the principal cabinets of Europe.

Paris, April 4, 1815.
SIR.—The hope that leads his Majesty the emperor may august sovereign to the most magnanimous of sacrifices, has not been fulfilled. France has not reaped the fruits of the devotion of her monarch; his hopes have been grievously disappointed. After some months of painful constraint, his sentiments, excited to regret, have recently been manifested with éclat. By an universal and spontaneous movement, she has invoked for her liberation, him alone from whom she could expect the guarantee of her liberties and of her independence.

The emperor appeared; the royal throne is snatched; the family of the Bourbons have quitted our territory without a single drop of blood being shed in their defence. It is upon the arms of his people that his Majesty has reversed France from the point of the coast, where he first touched the soil, unto the centre of his capital, in his palace, still filled, like the hearts of all Frenchmen, with our dearest recollections. No obstacle has impeded the march of his Majesty. As soon as he placed his foot within the territory of France, he had already recovered the reins of his empire. His former reign seems scarcely to have been interrupted for a moment. All the generous passions, all liberal thoughts, have rallied themselves about him. Never did a nation present a spectacle of more solemn unanimity.

The report of this memorable event will, sir, already have reached you. I am charged to announce this to you in the name of the emperor, and to pray your excellency to lay this declaration before your cabinet.

This second exaltation of the emperor to the crown of France is to him the greatest of triumphs. His Majesty does himself the honor to attribute it solely to the love of the French people, and he cherishes but one wish, that of paying so much affection, no longer in the trophies of a fruitless grandeur, but by all the advantages of a happy tranquillity. The accomplishment of the noblest vows of the emperor tend to the continuance of peace. Disposed to respect the rights of the nations, his Majesty cherishes the sweet confidence that those of the French nation cannot be impugned. The preservation of those inestimable treasures is the first as well as the most sacred of his long time assured, that the other sovereigns will covenant with his Majesty, that honor shall consist in the maintenance of peace, by placing peace under the safeguard of honor.

Such, sir, are the sentiments with which his imperial Majesty is universally animated, and of which he directs me to be the interpreter to you, and your cabinet.
I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) GAULINCORT.
Duke of Vicenza.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

The duke of Albufera to the minister of war.

"LYONS, APRIL 17.

"On the 12th, the city of Marseilles, upon the invitation of marshal the prince of Essling, (Massena) and without waiting for the arrival of troops, hoisted the tri-colored flag."

This news was announced at the capital at noon, by a discharge of one hundred cannon.

His Majesty yesterday reviewed the national guards of Paris, composed of 12 legions, forming 48 battalions. The officers formed a circle, and his Majesty addressed them in a speech of the following import:

"Soldiers of the national guard of Paris—I am very glad to see you. I formed you, fifteen months ago, to maintain the public tranquillity in the capital, and for its security. You have fulfilled my design. You have poured out your blood in the defence of Paris; and if some hostile troops did enter within your walls, the fault was not yours, but is to be attributed to treason, and above all to the fatality which was attached to our affairs at that unfortunate period."

"The royal throne was not suitable for France. It gave no surety to the people in relation to their most precious interests. It was imposed upon us, by strangers. If these had been continued, it would have been a monument of shame and misfortune. I am arrived, armed with the whole power of the people and of the army, to cause this blot to disappear, and to restore all their celebrity to the honor and glory of France."

"Soldiers of the national guard.—This morning the telegraph of Lyons has informed me that the tri-colored flag floats at Antibes and Marseilles. An hundred discharges of cannon fired upon all our frontiers, will inform the strangers that our civil dissensions are terminated. I say strangers because we as yet know of no enemies. If they collect their troops we will collect ours. Our armies are all composed of brave men, who have distinguished themselves in many battles, and who will present to the stranger a frontier of iron; while the numerous battalions of grenadiers and chasseurs of the national guards will preserve our frontiers. I will not meddle at all with the affairs of other nations: we to the governments which meddle with ours! Reverses have tempered the character of the French people; it has resumed that youth, that vigor, which for twenty years, astonished Europe."

"Soldiers!—You have been forced to hoist colors proscribed by the nation. But the national colors were in your hearts: You swear to take them always for the rallying signal, and for the defence of the imperial throne, the only and natural guarantee of our rights. You swear never to suffer strangers, in whose

houses we have often appeared as their masters, to meddle with our constitutions and our government. You swear, in fine, to sacrifice every thing to the honor and to the independence of France."

"WE SWEAR IT!"—Such was the unanimous cry of the whole national guard.

This speech was frequently interrupted by marks of the most lively enthusiasm which had broke forth from the commencement of the review, and which manifested themselves during its whole continuance.

Although the national guard marched at a very quick step, it took them two hours to deile by the emperor.

We are assured a new that the king of Naples, has beaten the Austrian army at Modena; that he has taken possession of Leghorn, and that general Hephani has been killed. We have not yet received the official account.

It is said that prince Camino is appointed minister of interior; that M. Carnot takes the office of minister of war, and that Merlin de Douay is appointed minister of justice.

In addition to the lieutenants of police, already appointed, his Majesty it is said, is about creating twelve extraordinary lieutenants of police, in different sea ports, and other important cities.

The news from Italy, which mentions the success of the Neapolitan army, of which we spoke in our paper of yesterday, was reported by M. de Bauffremont, aide-camp of the king of Naples. He has assured us that the report was general at Turin, that the king of Naples was arrived at Placenze, after having continually beaten the Austrians from Rimion. We are assured that he made 15,000 prisoners, among which is general Nergens, wounded, beaten, and taken; that W. Filangieri, aid of the king, had been killed. The proclamation of the king of Naples, for the independence of Italy, is dated the 30th March.

Letters from Ghent, dated 13th announce that the grand head quarters of the allied army, in Belgium, will be established at Sens, between Mons and Ath.

Stockholm, Sweden, March 23.

We have heard of the rapid march of Napoleon upon Paris. This event appears to us like a miracle. We acknowledge, the interest which we take in it, the force of the ties which, in spite of political circumstances, have not ceased to attach us to the French nation. The court has the same impressions, and finds its interest in seeing that nation arise again, for which they have nothing to fear, and which is a necessary guarantee for the powers of the second order. The prince royal (Bernadotte) understands what was to be the result of the system of legitimacy which was the hobby of the congress. We will not only not meddle with the affairs of France, but if the powers make war on France, all our wishes will be in her favor.

LONDON, April 19.

There is now little doubt regarding the side which Murat is disposed to take in the approaching struggle. We stated in the greater part of our yesterday's impression, that a Messenger had arrived in town with dispatches from Vienna, confirming the accounts we previously had of hostilities having commenced between the Austrian and Neapolitan armies. The French papers said the advanced-guard of the Austrians were beaten, and that the Neapolitans had made 5,000 prisoners.—The Vienna advices reverse the tale, and say it was only an affair of outposts at Bologna, in which the Austrians had the advantage. Be the affair and the issue as it may, the circumstance, if true, is most important, as it decides the dubious question of Murat's intentions.—Indeed, as we noticed yesterday, the remark of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs in his Report to the Emperor, regarding the "better foundations" than the promises of the Congress Sovereigns, on which the king of Naples is now strengthening his power, and reposing for security, left little doubt in our minds as to the side he meant to take in the new struggle. After the disregard with the Allies had paid to the engagements contracted with Joachim, upon what principle could they calculate on his adherence to their league? No more than on the cordial co-operation of Genoa and Geneva, and the other States of Italy, who had the promise of a guarantee to their freedom and independence kept to their ear whilst they were useful to the Sovereign Confederacy, but had it broken to their hope when they should have received the glorious reward of their endeavours. It will be seen by the copy of a Note from the Plenipotentiaries of His Neapolitan Majesty to Lord Castlereagh, that so late as the 11th of February that Sovereign had obtained no satisfactory answer to his remonstrances. The Bourbons have been bent on having him dethroned, and to the faithful source of Bourbon jealousy and weakness are the events that may now occur in Italy, as well as those that have already occurred in France, and are threatening the world with devastation and misery, to be referred. The position which Murat has taken is that of defence, & he appears able to maintain it. Fifty thousand well equipped soldiers are given to him by the Ministerial Prints. We have reason to believe the military force of Murat much stronger.—The force he has led out is a part of the justly boasted army of Italy, whose formidable superiority in appointments and discipline has been acknowledged by Lord Liverpool. Austria, we hear, has applied for the assistance of 10,000 British troops to carry her indemnifying projects of conquest into execution in Italy. Lord Castlereagh's extreme kindness to Prussia is the ground for this request. We lately had a statement from Vienna, giving us to understand that the British Minister had agreed to a treaty of military provision, by which the above number of British troops were to be furnished, disposable for Italy. In whatever light the High Allies may be disposed to regard the present King of Naples, it will be admitted, that with the force he has, and with almost the whole disposable strength and good-will of Italy, ripe for revolution, and indignant as it is, he must be a powerful ally in the field to Napoleon.

The further extracts which we make from

the French papers, will evince the vigor and activity with which military preparations are carried on in France. The Decrees, calling on the absent soldiers to come forward, are peculiarly urgent, and in the confident tone of that passion which has spoken with such effect to the feelings of Frenchmen—the love of country and of glory. The Decree which we noticed yesterday, calling out the National Guards, to the number of 2,225,000 men, embraces the whole male population of France, between 20 and 60 years of age, who it seems, were liable by a former law to serve as garrison troops, and in the defence of passes and fords in their several districts. Every man who pay annually 50 livres in taxes, is to provide arms at his own expense. For the present, this entire mass is only declared to be disposable; but 204 battalions in certain frontier departments are called into active service for garrisons, and their number is estimated at 148,830 men. The Foot Gens d'Armes, who in the campaign of 1814, belonged to battalions attached to the Old Guard, and have retired from service, or have obtained leave of absence, are also called out, to resume their duty in the Old guard; and all the other Foot Gens d'Armes, who did not serve, are ordered to repair to Paris, there to form four battalions, called *Battalion of Reserve*, for general service.

Never was Paris so full of soldiers as at present. They are quartered on the citizens for board as well lodging, yet few complaints are made on this account. The soldiers and the citizens are thus as the members of one family, and they reckon their interests and their glory as indistinctly together. The extraordinary issue of money from the public treasury for the purpose of purchasing arms and the means of war, will account as well for the depression of the French funds as the assertion that there is no confidence placed in the Government. Those who speculate on the decline of the funds as being a proof of the want of inherent strength in the government of Napoleon, should recollect that this declination is by no means unprecedented. The five per cent. Consols were previous to the battle of Austerlitz, so low as 43 1-2. The news of Murat's junction with Napoleon will be as good as the battle of Austerlitz to France.

But, alas! how stand our own financial means? Can the French Ministers be worse off for money than our Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has "exhausted words and then imagined new," but in vain, to find a fresh tax, or any thing that could bear a fresh tax, to supply the cravings of the state appetite, even in peace? Even though there should be no war, he considers the renewal of that most odious aid grinding of all imposts, the income tax, absolutely necessary, and will this day bring forward his motion for its revival, with its worst features unmodified.—We are told, too, that the new tax is to be graduated from 5 up to 12 per cent. and that 1001. per annum, and all above it is to be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. This will increase the inquisitions, the most odious part of the impost, as the receipts which fix the rates must necessarily be objects of the closest scrutiny.—But if this tax be necessary in time of peace, what is to be had recourse to, in addition, to supply the wasteful expenditure of war—if war we must have—to pay the many millions that are yet to be squeezed out of the laborious hands of an impoverished country to set up the Bourbons again, with all their trumpery pretensions and rusty-fusty feudality? If this is to be our constant object, and this the line of conduct which Britain is ever to be made to pursue, adieu to the hope of our ever living to see the property or income tax, or any other tax abolished; for the longer war continues, the longer will that ~~and other~~ means of taxation be necessary even when peace shall arrive. Let the country consider this, and see how evils are prolonged and augmented—and lift its voice against the renewal of war and the perpetuation of burthens so oppressive. To acquiesce in the imposition of the latter, is to encourage the former, and to give Ministers a temptation to be lavish, and to carry on the horrid trade of strife, which has no end but ruin.

We give the contents of a Flanders Mail which arrived last night. (The Brussels papers to the 17th, assure us, that the Allied Armies are actually in motion in all directions. Their numbers are evidently exaggerated. It is said they will, if necessary, be swelled to a million of men. With the exception of Saxony, the public spirit throughout Germany is described as most excellent; and to punish the aggression of Murat, whose army, these accounts say, does not exceed 50,000 men, an equal force of Russians is to be marched into Italy. Private accounts state, that the advance of the Russians passed Dresden on the 10th instant. The Prussian army in the field amounts, according to these computations, to 110,000 men. Their head quarters are at Namur and Liege. They are to be joined by another corps of 10,000 on the 25th. The veteran Blucher has accepted of a command under the Duke of Wellington.

Reported commencement of Hostilities on the frontier of Flanders.

Dover, April 17, 5 P. M.—Arrived yesterday evening the *Parfait Union*, of and from Calais, with two French mails, passengers and merchandise; left that port at three in the afternoon—brought no particular news. This morning arrived several vessels from Ostend and sail from thence last night; they bring us the report of a rencontre between a party of French and English, near Lisle. It is said that the French made a sortie from Lisle surprised some of our advanced parties, and made 300 prisoners; that the British troops in return, made an attack on the French, and took 300 prisoners. The Duke of Wellington is said to be at Ostend, and that it is thought his Grace is coming to this country. The wind is extremely favorable from Ostend; but we have had no arrival since the morning, nor there any appearance of a vessel from thence at this moment. On Saturday evening a heavy cannonade was heard at Ostend, as if in the direction of Dunkirk. The British residents in Dunkirk have received orders to quit that town. The 7th bussars, which embarked here on Friday, Saturday, and yesterday, have not yet sailed, in consequence of the strong easterly winds we have had these last three or four days."

The new Definitive Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain, was signed on the 4th ult. and was received by our Ministers in London on Saturday.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 19.

"Peter Porcupine," in our next.

Communications intended for the Kentucky Gazette, must be handed into the office on or before each Wednesday evening, or they cannot be inserted in the succeeding paper. We have attached a Letter-Box to the front door of the office, through which we would prefer receiving them.

We are authorized to state that Thomas T. Crittenden, Levi L. Todd, & James True, esqs. will serve in the next General Assembly, if elected.

A late arrival has brought the proclamation of the king of Prussia, dated at Vienna on the 8th April, declaring war against France.—The proclamation states that Europe can enjoy no repose whilst Napoleon is emperor—that Prussia will be assisted by the allied powers—and invites all the youth of Prussia above the age of 17, to join the army. The ratifications of the grand alliance, were exchanged at London on the 25th April. Wellington is said to command in chief, the allied army. Vienna heads of news, admit the offensive operations of *Murat*; but express their belief that he will yet join the allied powers. The Arch Duke Charles is said to be so much opposed to the renewal of war, as to decline a command in the Austrian army.—He advises the Emperor to acknowledge Napoleon, and restore his wife and son.—The Poles and Saxons, are said to show great discontent at the arrangements of the Vienna Congress, and to have expressed their joy at the late revolution in France.

[From the Boston Palladium May 31.]

We learn by the officers of the Constitution, that the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, Capt. Blakely, and an American privateer, (probably the True Blooded Yankee) were blockaded in Pernambuco, (Brazil) the latter end of Jan. last by the British frigate Doris, 38, and a sloop of war. It affords us great pleasure thus to relieve the anxiety which has been long entertained respecting the safety of this interesting vessel, of which there has not before been any correct information since Sept. last.

From the Kentucky Palladium.

"Hardinsburg May 20.

Gentlemen—At the request of Gen. Thomas and the greater part of the officers of the detachment of Kentucky militia, I have enclosed you a copy of the decision of the court of enquiry, convened for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of the defeat on the 8th Jan. on the west bank of the Mississippi. I discover that a number of the editors in Kentucky have published the decision of the court without the subjoined remarks of the General (perhaps before they were added) and probably you may have also published it; but as the subjoined remarks are much more satisfactory than the decision of the court, it is hoped you will be so good, as to give it another insertion, together with the subjoined remarks of the General.

I have just returned from New-Orleans but have no news worth your attention. I left N. Orleans on the 14th of April Gen. Adair has gone through the Atakapaw, but I presume he will soon be at home. One hundred and five of the Kentucky sick came on with me, and the remainder will soon be on. I travelled with Gen. Jackson to the Choctaw agent's where I left him, but presume he is in Nashville before this.

I am, sirs, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. HELMS, Maj.

and sec. to maj. Gen. Thomas.

H. Q. 7th MILITARY DISTRICT,

Adjutant General's Office,

New-Orleans, Feb. 19, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a court of enquiry, convened at this place on the 9th inst. of which Maj. Gen. Carroll is president, the military conduct of Col. Davis of Kentucky militia, and Cols. Dignon and Cavalier of Louisiana militia, in the engagement on the 8th of January, on the west bank of the river Mississippi, were investigated.

The court after mature deliberation, is of opinion that the conduct of those gentlemen in the action aforesaid and retreat on the 8th Jan. on the western bank of the river Mississippi, is not reprehensible. The causes of the retreat the court attributes to the shameful flight of Maj. Arno, sent to oppose the landing of the enemy. The retreat of the Kentucky militia, which considering their position, the deficiency of their arms, and other causes, may be excusable, and the panic and confusion introduced into every part of the line, thereby occasioning the retreat and confusion of the Orleans and Louisiana militia. Whilst the court found much to applaud in the zeal and gallantry of the officer immediately commanding, they believe that a further reason for the retreat may be found in the manner in which the force was placed on the line, which they consider exceptionable. The commands of Cols. Dignon, Cavalier and Desfluet, composing five hundred men, supported by three pieces of artillery, having in front a strong breast-work, occupying a space of only 200 yards—while the Kentucky militia composing Col. Davis's command, only 170 strong, without artillery, occupied more than 300 yards, covered by a small ditch only.

The Maj. Gen. approves the proceedings of the court of enquiry, which is hereby dissolved.

H. CHOTARD,
Adj. Ad. Gen.

The Gen. is impressed with a belief that the conduct of the detachment of Kentucky militia composing colonel Davis's command on the 8th Jan. has been misrepresented, and that their re-

treat was not only excusable, but absolutely justifiable, owing to the unfortunate position in which they were placed. New-Orleans, April 4, 1815.

(A copy)—Atteste,

H. P. HELMS.

Distressing Intelligence!!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Natchez to his friend in this town dated,

"May 10th, 1815.

"Both banks of the river from Ohio to this place, and in fact from Louisville, with the exception of a few bluffs, was entirely inundated.—The great valley of the Mississippi from the high lands at this place to the high lands on Red river (West 40 miles wide) is now one entire sheet of water. The inhabitants of the low grounds have been driven from their plantations—they are now encamped on the hills, and many will never return again. The sufferings and losses of the poor houseless inhabitants will be very great—many will lose their whole stock of horses, cattle and hogs. They are able to carry with them in their flight nothing but their clothes and the miserable furniture of their cabins.

"The waters of the Mississippi are already as high as in the great fresh of 1813, and is still rising. Should it continue to rise for 10 or 12 days more, immense damages will be done to the sugar establishments below—New-Orleans itself is not safe from the flood—great apprehensions are entertained for its safety. Should the levee unfortunately give way near to the city above, it must inevitably be inundated."

Louisville Paper.

CATTLE SHOW.

An exhibition of select and choice breeds of cattle, sheep hogs and horses will take place at SANDERS two and a half miles N. W. of Lexington, on Thursday the 20th July next. Gentlemen from any part of the state having choice stock of any description, either for sale or show, are respectfully invited to exhibit the same—some of the finest cattle and sheep in the state will be certainly shown; and it is expected that much will be bought and sold. Several pair of elegant carriage horses will also be offered for sale, and any person having horses of that description, would do well to exhibit them, as it is expected that several purchasers will attend. Separate lots and pastures for the use of stock, free of expense. The object is to bring together the best stock in the country, giving sellers and purchasers of meeting and to cultivate an intercourse with gentlemen engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The celebrated MAMMOUTH CALF, raised by Mr. Percels of this county, and supposed to weigh 3000 pounds, will be shown on the above occasion.

We have seen Lisbon accounts to the 12th April. The Spanish armies were advancing towards France. Portugal continued neutral. Accounts from the Plate river say, that Buenos Ayres had returned to Ferdinand; and that in consequence the Cadiz expedition, which had been intended for the river, had received another destination.—(Boston Cent.)

NEW-YORK, June 2.

Arrived at this port yesterday, the pilot-boat schooner Weasel, capt. Newson, 42 days from Cadiz. Capt. Newson, on leaving Cadiz, was chased by an Algerine cruiser, which was one of a fleet returning to the Straits—chased by the Dutch fleet. No accounts of any captures of American vessels by the Algerines had reached Cadiz.

We are informed, by a gentleman lately from Dartmoor (Hull) prison, that the Small Pox had made great ravages among the American prisoners there—twenty-one had died in one day.—(Essex Register.)

FULTON-THE FIRST.

Yesterday was a very auspicious day for the U. States. The experiment of moving the new vessel of war by means of steam, has been made in a successful, and highly satisfactory manner.

At ten o'clock in the morning, the Fulton was propelled, by her own steam and machinery, from her moorings, at the wharf, near the Brooklyn ferry, on the east side of the city. HENRY BUTGERS, SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, THOMAS MORRIS, and OLIVER WOLCOTT, esquires, the Commissioners of the navy department to superintend her construction, were on board. Mr. Brown, the naval constructor, Mr. Stouddinger, the engineer (the successor to Mr. Fulton) and Capt. Smith, the inspector, were also in the vessel. A number of scientific and distinguished gentlemen gave their attendance. The wharves were crowded with citizens, anxious to know the result.

She proceeded majestically into the river, tho' a stiff breeze from the south blew directly ahead. She stemmed the current with perfect ease, as the tide ran a strong ebb. She sailed by the forts and saluted them with her 32 pound guns. Her speed was equal to the most sanguine expectation. She exhibited a novel and sublime spectacle to an admiring people. The intention of the Commissioners being solely to try her engineering, no use was made of her sails.

It is now ascertained, by actual experiment, that this grand invention, in war, and the arts, will realise all the hopes of its warmest friends. Our government may be proud that the trial has been made under their auspices. Our enemies may tremble at the tremendous power thus arrayed against them. Every harbour in the U. States has now the means of protecting itself against a stronger mar-

itime force. All the ports of the weaker European nations may, henceforward, secure themselves against the attacks of their foes, how formidable soever at sea.

After navigating the bay, and receiving a visit from the officers of the French ship of war, lying at her anchors, the steam frigate came to near the Powleshook ferry, about two o'clock, without having experienced a single unpleasant occurrence.

The only saddening subject of thought, was, that the incomparable inventor could not have been present, to have witnessed this noble triumph of his genius and skill.

The steam frigate. We are satisfied with her performance yesterday. Six castles of 30 guns each would not be so serviceable to this harbor. One such vessel, stationed at New-London, would have kept Long-Island Sound clear of the enemy during the late war. And twenty moving batteries of her force would cross the straits of Dover in a calm in spite of all the navy of England. She was tried with, against, and across, the wind and the tide, together and separately, and answers every expectation of a first essay of her machinery.

NORFOLK, May 21.

Novelty.—We were last evening, for the first time gratified with the sight of a steam boat entering our harbour. This distinguished stranger is called the Washington, commanded by capt. O'Neal, and owned by a company of gentlemen at Washington. We were in hopes that she was intended to ply between this place and Richmond, but understand she is destined for the Potomac. On her leaving N. York, many were doubtful that she would perform the voyage, no vessel of that description having ever tried the sea before, but she made the trip in perfect safety, without the smallest injury and in a period of only 50 hours. Her cabin is superbly fitted up, with every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of passengers, and she is on the whole an object that cannot fail to delight the eye and interest the understanding.

OF EUROPE.

Hostilities, it appears, had commenced between Naples and Austria; but the great question of a continental war remained undecided. The different armies were in motion, supposed to be making "dreadful note of preparation" for the worst.

A state paper has been issued by the French government, in which the enterprise of Napoleon is justified on the ground that eight distinct articles of the treaty of Fontainebleau had been severely violated. The allies are charged with refusing passports to the emperor and his son to join him in his retreat; with not giving the promised establishment to Eugene Beauharnois; with an intent to transport the emperor from Elba to St. Lucia or St. Helena; with not performing the article by which the empress and her son were insured the duchies of Parma and Placentia; and the Bourbons are accused of organizing assassins, of doing injustice to the soldiery by detaining the rewards the emperor had assigned them, of the confiscation of his property, and of the neglect or refusal to pay his pension.

The last French papers mention that the emperor Napoleon has appointed his brother Lucien minister of the interior, and has sent him to England on an important mission.

Neutrality again violated.—Lloyd's list says: London, March 31.—Letters from China state that the Doris frigate, while in chase of an American ship on the coast of China, fired several shots, one of which unfortunately reached the shore, and killed six Chinese. [This agrees with their gunnery—any thing but the object.]

"LEGITIMATE KINGS."

Dialogue between an Indian and a Cosack Priest.

Indian.—Misser Minister—very much you speak bout legitimate King. You tell'em Indian, Louis be lawful King of France. Why so?

Priest.—Because he is the natural heir of the house of Bourbon, in which house the title has been confirmed and acknowledged for ages.

Indian.—You no speak legitimate Prince for Bonaparte?

Priest.—Heaven forbid! he is an usurper.

Indian.—Frenchmen speak, they vote for Napoleon Emperor.

Priest.—Aye; but they voted, not voluntarily, but for fear.

Indian.—Whole tribe vote against their will for fear of one man! good story for poor Indian.—Misser Minister—Who legitimate King of America?

Priest.—We have no King (as yet)—We are a Republic.

Indian.—Hah! very much you no remember When white man come to Plymouth, Indian King—him title confirmed and acknowledged for ages.—Why you no restore him, and his "ancient institutions?"

Priest.—Because he submitted to us, and ceded to us the country and its sovereignty.

Indian.—Ah! hah! But he did it out of fear; Indian King more reason to fear much white men, with big canoes and big Peskouks, than all France fear one man.—(Boston Yankee.)

"THE WORLD'S LAST HOPE."

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

From the accounts of the civil list, it appears that the following sums have been paid to lords Castlereagh, Clancarty, and Stewart, within a period of about twelve months:

Lord Castlereagh's	
Special mission, - - -	L 22,993
Salary as secretary of state, - - -	6,000
	28,993
Lord Clancarty's	
Special mission, - - -	16,473
Salary as post master, - - -	2,500
	18,973
Lord Stewart's	
Embassy to Vienna, and outfit, - - -	10,181

Thus, the family have received 58,092* in the course of one year for their eminent services. This, at least cannot be called the "cheap defence of nations."

* At 5s. the dollar—290,460 dollars; a sum equal to the salary of the president of the U. States for more than eleven years.

MR. PEREZ'S BENEFIT.

The admirers of the Dance have now a suitable opportunity of acknowledging the innumerable gratification they have received from the efforts of Mr. Perez to entertain the citizens of Lexington. Every person in the habit of visiting the Circus, has witnessed the admirable display of this gentleman's talents—whose motions, combining elegance with ease, have often called forth the loudest applause, and met with almost unparalleled encouragement.

Our city for a long time, had been lamentably deficient in the talent of dancing, until the acquisition of Mr. Perez filled up the deficiency—and the elegance of his dancing, became a powerful attraction to the public; who have repeatedly shown the pleasure they have received, and their gratitude to the manager, for his unceasing endeavors to afford them amusement. Mr. Perez, by resolving to take a benefit, now appeals to the citizens of Lexington for the reward of his past labors—and from their liberal character the appeal will not be made in vain. Wherever real merit be found, it should be rewarded, and the reward should be adequate with the discovery. A. B. G.

AN ADDRESS

To the Patrons of the Drama, spoken by Mrs. TURNER, at the opening of the Lexington Theatre—June 10, 1815.

The scenic task prepared, with all our power, And here, to view my friends, I come once more:

Not now to play an author's studied part, I now a real feeling would impart, The pleasing throbbings of a grateful heart. With true delight, I now behold again, The welcome home, where may we long remain.

Perhaps it trifling may appear to you, Nor may you think of troubles we've gone through;

To us it must of consequence appear—It cost some pains, and it has brought us here. The rising curtain opens to your view A scene for pleasure, and for virtue too.

What various modes have different tastes designed,

To charm the fancy, harmonize the mind. Some virtuous plan adorn'd each rising age, By genius taught—nor less admir'd, the stage. There Greece and Athens saw their rising youth

Imbibe the hallow'd sentiments of truth. Fraught with the ardor of some fancied deed: They'd burn to conquer, or in glory bleed; Dwelt with bold rapture on each glorious theme,

Felt, cherished, and confessed the generous flame. Hence rose that greatness, ages must admire, The patriot's virtue, and the soldier's fire; In godlike daring, honorably vied, And hail'd the Drama as their magic guide.

If thus our wise forefathers could be taught, With reason, science, and with virtue fraught; Why not the same effect in modern days? O! then, ye ornaments of this great age, In memory prop the glories of the stage.

To you, the heroes of this rising world, Who late the thunder of the battle hurld, On freedom's foes, and join'd the heaven born band,

That bless'd with liberty this happy land. To you they look to immortalize their name, And weave a wreath of never dying fame. Your daring youth, thus taught, shall nobly soar,

And act in life as did their sires before; Give all your heroes to the deathless page, And godlike Washingtons adorn the stage. Though now no thoughts of war with horror spread

Their gloom upon Columbia's sacred head, Should it be urg'd, to indolence we yield, And slight the honors of the martial field; Our answer is, the human mind requires Some hours of ease to fan the hero's fires; And that in former days the Grecian Knights

With tilts and tournaments began their fights. So we, with valor, and with honest pride, Will arm for fight, with Shakespear for our guide.

Charm'd with the virtues he so well expressed, We'll be the heroes that he painted best. The muses too commission me to plead, And in your eyes the kind assent I read. To generous patrons, thanks are ever due, And I confess myself in debt to you.

Your kindness prov'd, I may with truth assert, The dear remembrance ever warm'd my heart, And ever had the tribute of my praise, Liv'd in my thoughts and prompts these simple lays.

From each kind face and each expressive eye A cheering welcome hence we may imply; And when surrounded by such friends as these, They'll judge with candor—we'll attempt to please.

Play and Farce, never performed here.

THEATRE.

This Evening, June the 19th, Will be presented Shakespear's popular and much admired Tragedy, in five acts, called

KING LEAR,

AND

HIS THREE DAUGHTERS. King Lear, - - - Mr. Collins. Goneril, - - - Mrs. Barrett. Regan, - - - Milner. Cordelia, - - - Turner.

After which a favorite new Farce, called The Day after the Wedding, Or A WIFE'S FIRST LESSON.

Negroes for sale.

For sale SIX VALUABLE NEGROES, viz.—A Woman about 20 years of age and her male child about 11 months—she can be recommended as an excellent house servant; A Woman about 25 years of age, a tolerable house servant, with her three children, the eldest a girl, about eight years of age. The above negroes will be sold low for cash or approved paper, at 60 days. Enquire of the Printer.

25-2* Lexington, June 19.

Barbecue.

The subscriber will furnish a Barbecue at his house on Saturday, 1st July next.

RICHARD CHILES,

Stroud's Road, 8 miles east of Lexington.

Jessamine county, sc.

Taken up by John Cyler, on the Sugar creek road, near the Ferry, one Bay Horse, fourteen hands high, 7 years old, hip shot on the left hip, stared in the face, bob tail, rubbed with the gears—appraised to \$25 before me this 17th day of April, 1815.

25-3 A. LOGAN, J. P.

AUCTION

Of Lots, in Glasgow.

A number of 5 acre Lots, the nearest of which lies about half a mile west from the Public Square, in the town of Glasgow, on the road leading to the Bowling-Green. The soil is of a good quality, and the timber, both as to quality and quantity, not inferior to any in the state. The claim is good and indisputable. Glasgow is a very thriving and beautiful town, consisting of more than one hundred, mostly handsome, brick and frame houses. The town is well watered, and well supplied with good Mechanics of almost every description; and in point of industry and good order, it is not excelled by any in the state. Adjacent to this town are a number of Mills of different descriptions, which run the year around. They are situated on Beaver-creek, which runs half round the town at the distance of from one and a half to three miles. The above lots, on which are several excellent springs. Will be sold on Thursday, the 22d day of June, instant, at the Auction Room.

Sale to commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Terms—one fourth payable in 60 days, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remaining fourth in 18 months.

A Plat of the Lots, and of the town, with the title papers, may be seen at the Auction Room.

D. BRADFORD, Auc.

Lexington, June 15, 1815.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by bond, note or book account will please to call and settle the same by the twentieth of July, as I mean to go to Philadelphia at that time; those that will not avail themselves of this notice may expect to find their accounts in the hands of proper officers for collection. WM. ROSS.

Lexington, June 13th, 1815.

Public Sale.

On the 10th of July next I will expose for sale for cash, at my house main street, Louisville, Ky.

20 Hogsheads Orleans Sugar, 420 barrels, do, do, 1 barrel of Tortoise Shell.

Barge "Two Friends."

with all the apparatus per inventory as landing at Shippingport.

J. A. HONORI, Agent

for the Administrator

of Peter De Bruge, dec'd.

June 5, 1815.



the celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Baptist. Transient brethren are invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

The members of Daviess Lodge, No. 22, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their lodge room on Saturday, the 24th inst, precisely at ten o'clock, A. M.—preparatory to the celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Baptist. Transient brethren are invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

Strayed or Stolen

From my stable, in Lexington, on Monday last a Sorrel Horse, 15 1/2 or 16 hands high, 5 years old—I believe there is some white in his face, nicked, a lump on his shoulder, occasioned by the saddles, no other marks or brands recollected. Any person taking up said horse, and returning him to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

JAMES LOGUE.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber on Sunday last, his Fellow TOM, well known for five years past as the Carrier of the City Gazette to its patrons along East Bay Street, and the Wharves &c. adjacent. Tom is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a bright yellow complexion, and as good a Presman as any of his color. He reads and writes, and may have forged FREE papers with him—has a mild look and voice when spoken to. Tom formerly belonged to Mr. Dixon's, late Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, Virginia, and has a mother living at Petersburg to whom he has been in the habit of writing by the name (it is believed) of Mary West. It is presumed Tom has gone on board some vessel which sailed from this port on Sunday or yesterday (Monday), as it is ascertained that he was on a wharf on Sunday morning, pretending to want a passage to the Camp Meeting, which was then holding at Goose Creek. As Tom has gone off without any pretence, or provocation, whatever, never having received a blow with the knowledge or consent of his master, Twenty five Dollars reward will be paid on his being delivered to the Master of the Work-House in this city, if taken within the limits of Charleston District, Fifty Dollars Reward if taken within the District, in the limits of this state; and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary charges paid, it taken without the limits of this state, and lodged in any goal so that I get him again.

N. B. The Subscriber respectfully requests all those Editors who exchange papers with him, to GIVE the above three or four insertions as soon as possible.

May 2.

Woodford County, sc.

Taken up by John Boston of said county, living near the Jessamine line, 11 1/2 miles from Cave's old mill, a Bay Horse, judged to be eight years old, about 14 hands high, has been shod all round but has lost the shoes, the hoof of his left hind foot white and a few white hairs above the hoof, no marks or brands perceivable, he is low in order—appraised to seven dollars before me, this 3d day of April, 1815.

25-3 J. DAVIDSON, J. P.

Fayette county, sc.

Taken up by Adam Keiser two miles from Lexington, Limestone road, one Sorrel Stallion colt, 5 or 6 years old, unbroken, fourteen and an half hands high, some white spots on each side of his belly, star in his forehead, long mane and tail—appraised to fifteen dollars by Robert Lytle and Stephen M. Russel, this 4th day of April, 1815.

25-3p

OLIVER KEENE.

Blank Bills of Lading,

For Sale at this Office.



From the ALBANY REGISTER.

Brother Jonathan's Epistle to John Bull.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, I wonder what you mean,
Are you on foreign conquests bent, or what ambitious scheme?
Ah! list to brother Johnathan, your fruitless plans forego,
Remain in your "fast anchor'd isle," oh Johnny Bull my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull my Joe John, don't come across the main:
Our fathers bled and suffer'd, John our freedom to maintain;
And him who in the cradle, John, repell'd the ruthless foe,
Provoke not when to manhood grown, oh! Johnny Bull my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, you've proud and haughty grown,
The ocean is a highway, which you falsely call your own—
And Columbia's sons are valiant, John, nor fear to face the foe,
And never yield to equal force, oh! Johnny Bull my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, your Peacocks keep at home,
And ne'er let British seamen in a Frolick hither come:
For we've Hornets and we've Wasps, John, who, as you doubtless know,
Carry stingers in their tails, oh! Johnny Bull my Joe.

When I name our naval heroes, John, oh! hear old England's groans—
There's Bainbridge, Porter, Blakely, Decatur, Hull and Jones:
And while for gallant Lawrence, our grateful tears shall flow,
We never will give up the ship, oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, off Erie's distant shore,
See how the battle rages, and loud the cannons roar:
But Perry taught our seamen to crush the assailing foe—
He "met and made them ours," oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, behold on Lake Champlain,
With more than equal force John, you tried your fist again,
But the Cock saw how 'twas going, and cried cock a doodle do,
And Macdonough was victorious, oh! Johnny Bull my Joe.

Your soldiers on the land, John, on that eventful day,
Mark'd the issue of the conflict—and then they ran away:
And Macomb would have Burgoyne, John your Governor Prevot,
But, ah! he was too nimble, oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, in night attacks and day,
We drove you from Fort Erie—flogged you at Chippeway:
There's Porter, Brown and Ripley—Scott and Gaines to face the foe,
And they use the bayonet freely, oh! Johnny Bull my Joe.

What, tho' at Washington, a base marauding band,
Our monuments of art, John, destroyed with ruthless hand;
Oh! 'twas a savage warfare, John, beneath a generous foe,
And brings the most disgrace on you, oh! Johnny Bull my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, don't send your Cochrans o'er,
Few places are "assailable," on this our native shore,
And we'll leave our homes and firesides, John, and crush the reptile foe,
That dares pollute our native soil, oh! Johnny Bull my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, when all your schemes had fail'd,
To wipe away the stigma, John, for New Orleans you sail'd;
But heavier woes await thee John, for Jackson meets the foe,
Whose name and fame's immortal, oh! Johnny Bull my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, your Pakenham's no more,
The blood of your invincible crimson our native shore—
No Hampton scenes are here, John, to greet a savage foe,
Nor "booby" nor "beauty," oh! Johnny Bull my Joe.

Oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe John, your heroes keep at home,
In high spirits they came hither, but they're carried back in rum,
You say your sons are valiant John, I grant they may be so;
But more valiant are our Yankee boys, oh! Johnny Bull my Joe.

Your schemes to gather laurels here I guess, were badly plan'd,
We've whipped you on the ocean, John, we've lathered you on land,
Then lie thee to Old England, John, your fruitless plans forego,
And hark to thy "fast anchor'd isle," oh! Johnny Bull, my Joe.

From the London Star.

A FRENCHMAN'S OATH, OR LOYALTY IN PERFECTION.

Before he left Paris, NEY swore to his King,
That, living or dead, he NAPOLEON would bring;
So to prove both his word and his loyalty pure,
He bro't him alive; crying "vive l'empereur!"

Masonry.—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania have made arrangements to open a school in the lower rooms of the

Masonic Hall, in Chesnut street, Philadelphia, for the instruction of ADULTS of both sexes—free of expense. The hours of attendance are from half past 8 to half past 9 in the mornings, and from 2 to 3 in the afternoon, on Sundays. The books to be used are—The Holy Scriptures.

MADRID, January 17.

The inquisitor-general has published an edict of the king, that "with the advice of his majesty's council, and of the holy inquisition, he will receive with open arms, and with all the tenderness suitable to his character and office, all such freemasons as shall within fifteen days, spontaneously and voluntarily denounce themselves: but that if any of them shall persist in following the way to perdition, he shall then be obliged to resort to the rigorous measures enjoined by the civil and canon law."

This edict allows very little time for reflection, and all persons absent from the Peninsula are excluded from the benefit of this amnesty.

The Deaf and Dumb.—A number of gentlemen of Hartford, Con. have raised a fund by subscription to establish in that state an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb where they are to be educated, &c. as in Europe. The Society has appointed Mr. Thomas W. Gallaudot to go to Europe to acquire the necessary science and skill to become the instructor. It is computed there are towards 100 deaf and dumb persons in Connecticut.

Daily Watchman.

LONDON, February 8.

A late eminent professor of anatomy, well known in the west of England, being engaged in embalming a lady at Sidmouth, remarked the cause of her death was obvious—an adhesion of the lungs, occasioned by the breast bone being bent backwards, in consequence of wearing certain fashionable stays with what are called in Ireland "iron bones."

ANECDOTE.

A foreign Journal contains the following laughable anecdote of a French Fidler the name of Boucher, who lately came to push his fortune in London:

On his arrival at Dover, across the channel, he had the mortification to see his fiddles seized by the officer of the Custom. It was in vain he protested that they were not articles of commerce, but instruments for his own use; and if he meant to make money by them, it was at least not by their sale. The fiscal agents were deaf; the fiddles must pay duty. To fix the amount, their value must be estimated.—Mr. Boucher was desired to set his own value on the fiddles—he fell into the snare, and fixed a very moderate price. Then in virtue of Custom-house regulations unknown to our travelling musician, they offered him fifteen per cent more than the valuation, and declared they would keep the instruments. Our artist was in despair; he complained, he prayed, he threatened, but all in vain—there was only one resource that of going to London to claim the interference of the French Ambassador; but to do this he must part with his dear fiddles, the instruments of his glory and his fortune. He wished at least to bid them a last adieu, and taking up one of them, he brought from it such melodious but doleful sounds as corresponded with his feelings. The Custom-house officers, attracted by the notes, formed a group around him, which gradually increased, so that the office could no longer contain the collected auditors. They begged the musician to pass into a large lobby, to which he willingly assented. There, mounted on a step of the staircase, he performed several pieces which charmed even fiscal ears. Animated by his success, the artist, surpassed even himself, and the enthusiasm of the audience was at its height, when they heard God save the King executed with the most brilliant variations. How repay so much talent and complaisance? Every thing was forgotten—exen the regulations of the Custom-house; "Sir," said the chief of the customs to the French virtuoso, "take back your fiddles—you may boast of a finer, because a more difficult triumph than that of Orpheus—he melted only the infernal deities, but you have made the douaniers of Dover relent."

A gentleman, not having any halfpence, told a beggar that he would remember him on his return: "Please your honor," says the fellow, "it is unknown the credit I give in this way."

FOR SALE.

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern. TH. T. BARR, Agent for the owner. 40-tf

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF Wilgus and Clarke, in the Columbian Inn, WAS this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, either by note or book account, are requested to call immediately and settle the same, with Asa Wilgus, who is authorized to adjust all debts due to and from said firm, as no indulgence will be given; and all those having demands against said firm, are requested to make them.

ASA WILGUS. 8-tf

J. C. Breckinridge,

HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the town of Lexington, will practise LAW in the County and Circuit Courts of Fayette; and in the Circuit Courts of the adjacent counties. He may be consulted at his office on Main-street, next door above Maccon's Book Store, and a few doors below the Insurance Bank. Feb. 11, 1815. 7-ttOct.

I have just received a quantity of
Loaf Sugar,
OF PRIME QUALITY,
and will sell the same at 50 cents per pound.
BARTH. BLOUNT.
January 28, 1815. 5-tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

MR. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the room over the store of Bobb and Vigus, Cheap-side, lately occupied by D. Bradford as an auction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his work to the satisfaction of his employers.—The Portraits of a number of Gentlemen taken since he has been in Lexington may be seen at his room, which is open at all hours of the day. 40-tf

The Subscriber

WISHES TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF
PLANK AND SCANTLING,
OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES;
For which a liberal price will be given.
R. B. SPALDING.
N. B.—I wish to employ two or three Journey men House Joiners, of steady habits.
Lex. January 3, 1815. 3— R. B. S.

Columbian Inn.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is now the sole proprietor of the COLUMBIAN INN, having purchased the interest of Wilgus & Clarke, and has removed to Lexington for the purpose of keeping a PUBLIC HOUSE there.—The situation of this house is known to be the most convenient stand in Lexington for a tavern, being near the centre of the town and immediately opposite and not more than 50 steps from the south-east side of the court-house. The subscriber has increased the number of his beds and servants in and about his house—His table shall be furnished with every thing that the markets afford, and his bar shall always be supplied with the best FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS. The Stables are large and commodious, capable of holding upwards of one hundred horses, and shall be constantly supplied with Hay, Oats, Corn, &c. and attentive and experienced ostlers. Those who please to favour the subscriber with their custom, may rely on every attention being paid to them, to make them as comfortable as possible.
February 18. 8-tf ASA WILGUS.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best
DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.
Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.
JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814.

HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The workmen engaged in the factory are first rate, having been employed out of the factories at Pittsburgh, where the nail making business has arrived at so high a state of improvement. Their work will not be excelled by any work of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at the same place—where business in that line will be executed on the shortest notice and the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with their custom can be supplied by wholesale or retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. & L. HAWKINS, on Main street.

32-tf August 8, 1814.

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession.
January 2, 1815.

Silver Plating & Brass Foundry.

J. & E. WOODRUFF, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington.—They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND, An elegant assortment of
Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.
OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS, Which they will sell much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. Country merchants can be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tonges, Door Knockers, &c.
Which they will dispose of very low for Cash.

ALL KINDS OF
Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.
CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.
ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assortment of
Saddlery, &c.
All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.
Lexington, April 4, 1814. 14-tf

COTTON.

FIFTY BALES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
For Sale by
E. W. CRAIG.
January 20, 1815. 4—

Cash Wanted.

FOR \$3000 a good interest will be paid, and real estate given as security. Refer to
DANL. BRADFORD, Com. Mer.
Lexington, April 15, 1815. 16-tf

Hand and Machine Cards.

THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY inform their friends and customers, as also the customers of the late firm of WILLIAM WHITTEMORE & CO. Boston, that having extended their machinery for striking all kinds of Cards, they keep constantly on hand a regular supply of WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TOW CARDS, HORSE CARDS, CLOTHIERS and HATTERS JACKS—Also, MACHINE CARDS, FILLETING & COMB PLATE—all warranted of superior quality.—Orders punctually and faithfully executed on liberal terms.

TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE,
Agent N. York Manufacturing Company,
No. 133, Pearl-street.

New-York, Feb. 14, 1815.
COTTON & WOOL CARDS for Machinery, may be had of the above Manufacture at
LEWIS SANDERS,
Lexington.

March 1, 1815. 10-6m.

To Rent,

A commodious new two story brick building, 28 by 38 conveniently built for a boarding house, having seven rooms above the cellar, four with fire-places—and three rooms in the cellar, one with a fire place for a kitchen; the whole completely furnished from the cellar floor to the top of the garret situated at the corner of Market & Mechanic's street. For terms, apply to Dr. Boswell, or to the subscriber, four miles from Lexington, on the Winchester road.
JOHN STARKS.
June 5, 1815. 23

Notice.

The stock-holders of the Kentucky Insurance Co. are requested to attend the half yearly meeting, which will be held at their office, in Lexington, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, the first day of July next. By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN L. MARTIN, clk.
Ky. In. Co.
Kentucky Insurance Office, June 5d. 23

First and Last Notice.

The subscriber wishes all those indebted to him to come forward and pay off the old score, as he intends to go or send to the eastward, by the 15th July next. Those who will not avail themselves of the present notice, may expect to find their accounts &c. in the hands of proper officers for collection.
JOSEPH L. LEMON.
June 3d, 1815. 23

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale all the right and title of Robert M. Lewis to a certain proportion of the

SALT-PETRE WORKS

Fixtures, &c. at the Big Cave, in Rock-Castle county, hitherto rented to Dr. Samuel B. Smith, of Lexington.
WHARTON LEWIS.
June 3d. 23-3

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

To Rent,

A Room on Main Street 20 feet square, suitable for an attorney's office.—Enquirer of the Printer.
22-3t May 25.

Strayed or Stolen,

From my pasture, on Saturday night last a likely Bay Horse, nine years old, branded on the buttock with an L, a little dished faced, with a fine eye, scar on the top of his head, remarkable small foot. I will give a hundred dollars for the horse and thief, or 20 dollars for the horse alone.
ELIJAH CARTMELL.
May 25. 22-3

G. Geib

Respectfully informs the public, that he now lives in the House formerly occupied by John T. Mason, on Main cross street, about a mile north of the Court-house.

He purposes taking scholars at his own House, where a few young Ladies can be accommodated with board. And also to attend pupils at their places of residence in Lexington and its vicinity, to teach them the following branches of Music, viz.—Composition, Thoro' Bass Playing, the Piano Forte, the Italian Style of singing and the German Flute, &c.

He flatters himself that his long experience and practice in Music will merit the public patronage.

For terms apply at his House or to the Music Store on Main Street formerly occupied by the Subscriber.

Lexington, May 28, 1815. 22

CASH

Will be given for any quantity of Tallow, Lard, and Kitchen Grease by the subscribers, at their factory, upper end of Main street.

MEGOWAN, TOWLER & MEGOWAN.
May 9, 1815.

UNITED STATES APOTHECARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ALBANY, March 31.

SURGEONS and mates or other officers attached to the United States or state's service, or all other persons holding hospital supplies of any description whatever, belonging to the United States army, are hereby requested to report the same without delay to this office, or to either of my assistants on the following stations, viz.—Burlington, Vt. Williamsville and Brownsville, N. Y. Boston, New-London, New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Va. Charleston, S. C. and New-Orleans. Each article of Medicine, surgical instruments, regimental medicines and store chests, hospital stores, furniture, bedding and equipments, not immediately wanted, must be forthwith returned to this department, and placed in either of the above named depositories: receipts will be given for the same, which will exonerate the present possessor from further responsibility, and enable him to settle his accounts with the government. All expenses incurred in the transportation of these articles from their present situation to the nearest of the above mentioned depositories, will be paid by the Quarter-master's department, such account being previously certified by myself or either of my assistants.

FRANCIS LEBARON,
U. S. Apothecary General.
The Printers employed to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert this notice six times in succession in their papers, and present their accounts to the Quarter-master general's department for payment.
April 19. 24-6t.

The Great Question Examined.
Persons holding subscription papers to the above work, are earnestly solicited to forward them to this office, that the work may immediately be put to press.

Penitentiary Nails.

Daniel Bradford keeps a constant supply of Nails, made at the Penitentiary, which will be sold wholesale, at the Frankfort Prices, with the addition of carriage. 24-tf Lexington, June 12.

Mr. Green

Begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that early in the month of July he will commence giving Lessons on the Piano Forte; those ladies and gentlemen who employ him, may rest assured of his best endeavors to merit their approbation. 24 Lexington, June 12.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Lewis Sanders and James Boardman, cotton-spinners, under the firm of Lewis Sanders & Co. is dissolved by agreement, all claims against the concern, are to be presented to Lewis Sanders for payment.
24-3t Sanders, June 12.

Cotton Factory.

The great importation to this state of cotton goods and cotton yarns from the eastward, induces the subscriber to reduce the price of his cotton yarns—his machinery is excellent and in good order, and will produce yarn inferior to none—all sizes of which may be had at the factory or at his warehouse in Lexington, at two shillings per dozen cuts of the gauge rule for any size—which is four shillings per pound for 700—six cuts compose a hank, precisely equal to three cuts of the gauge reel, or two cuts are exactly equal to one cut of the gauge reel.
LEXIS SANDERS.
Sanders, June 12 34-3

Notice.

All those indebted to the subscribers either by note or book account, are requested to come forward and settle them off, by the 10th July, as one of the firm intends starting to the eastward, about that time. 24-6 ELLIS & MORROW.

Lost,

On Saturday, the 20th May, in Lexington, several small Bank Notes, to the amount of \$17 1-2 wrapped in a piece of brown paper. Any person who may have found the same, shall be generously rewarded by the subscriber, living near Nicholasville.
WILLIAM KENEDY.
24

Removal.

I have removed from Water street to Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay attention to the scouring and dyeing of men's cloths, ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid attention to, and be made to look new. Gold and silver lace cleared, and the blue dyeing carried on as usual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness—the Horse is remarkably gentle and true.
HUGH CRAWFORD.
June 12th 24

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the short notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woollen Linseys, and Wool Rolls.
Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24tf

Advertisement.

Bourbon County, Flat Run, May 29, 1815
Of all our sins, the vilest and most hateful is that for friendly acts to prove ungrateful; And to acknowledgments make no pretence, But in return, much base impertinence.
Sometime in November last, I lent Mr. George Seldon a horse, to ride to Lexington—several weeks elapsed, and the horse not returned. I sent to Lexington, to make enquiry—and on application to Mr. Seldon, the person was informed, that the horse broke out of Mr. Postlethwait's stable, and that he could not catch him again. Mr. Seldon was applied to again and again—and at last was so audacious as to say that the horse had been returned to me and that I had sold him and he could prove it. I will give ten dollars reward for the horse, or if he is in the hands of any person who claims him, I will give three dollars for information where he is. He is a bay, about fifteen hands high, five years old, star in his forehead, thin switch tail, trots naturally.
23-3p JOHN MOORE.

WOODFORD CIRCUIT, Set. June; Term 1815:

IN CHANCERY.
Zachariah Dozier, Complainant,
against

Ann Lucas, John Burbridge, Elizabeth Stapp, James Stapp and Sally his wife, Wm. Burbridge, Jeremiah Burbridge, Samuel Simpson and Franky his wife, Benjamin Bowmar and Polly his wife, Micajah Kreal and Milly his wife, and Elijah Burbridge, heirs and legal representatives of Benjamin Burbridge deceased.

This day came the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ann Lucas is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and that she hath failed to enter her appearance herein according to law and the rules of this Court. It is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendant appear here on or before the first day of the next September term of this Court, and answer the complainant's Bill, the same will be taken for confessed, against her and it is further ordered, that a copy of this Order be inserted in some authorised News-Paper, published in this Commonwealth for eight weeks successively.
A copy attests
June 12 JOHN M'KINNY, c w c 24

Barbaque.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayette, and the adjoining counties that he will prepare an elegant Barbaque Dinner on the Fourth day of July, at his own house, on the Limestone road, nine miles from Lexington, and about the same distance from Paris. There will be an elegant labour and seats prepared for the ladies and gentlemen, to amuse themselves in dancing. Excellent music is engaged for that purpose. The subscriber furnishes foreign liquors of the best quality for the ladies—the gentlemen will have free access to the use of domestic liquors. Tickets of admission, two dollars—there will be no expense nor personal trouble omitted, to render his entertainment brilliant and interesting.
JAMES GREEN,
June 12. 24-2

Bath County, March 11, 1815.

TAKEN UP by John M. Dougherty, living on the Lick Branch, near Joseph House's mill, a brown Mare, supposed to be 7 or 8 years old this spring, about 14 hands high, a small star in her forehead, and a small saddle spot on the near side of her back, the off hind foot white and a shoe on it—has been nick'd, and rubbed on the sides with traces, no brands perceivable; appraised to \$20 before me.
19-3 W. M. MORGAN, J. F. N. C.

All kinds of CONSTABLES BLANKS, SHERIFF'S DO.

Blank Deeds.
For sale at this Office,